

REPLY TO JAPANESE READY FOR CHINDA

Moore Frames Note, Which Will
Be Held Until Gov. John-
son Signs Land Bill.

CABINET ADMITS CRISIS

The Exciting of Misinformed
Nipponese Public Is Most
Feared Now.

Washington, May 16. The reply of the United States to the Japanese protest against the Chindia land bill was considered at a long session of the Cabinet today.

The note which was drawn by John Bassett Moore received the approval of the President and his advisers and is ready for transmission to Ambassador Chinda.

There was an intimation this afternoon that the President will wait until Gov. Johnson has signed the alien land bill before sending his answer to Ambassador Chinda.

It is known that the Japanese Government expects the President to reply promptly to its protest now that Gov. Johnson has said he intends to sign the bill. At the same time the Japanese Ambassador has endeavored to learn from the State Department whether the Government intends to make the bill a law. It is assumed that the Japanese expect to adapt their programme to the time of the signing of the alien land bill.

Violation of Treaty Denied.

It is generally understood that the chief contention of the answer to the Japanese protest is that there is no violation of the treaty of 1911 involved in the California and bill. The Japanese Government undoubtedly will be reminded that the Federal Government of the United States has no control over legislation enacted by States except as such legislation is in violation of the provisions of the Constitution or a treaty between the United States and another Government.

The President does not consider that the California bill comes under either of these two exceptions.

Japan has not seen fit to raise the question of eligibility of her subjects to citizenship nor to ask for arbitration of the controversy. The reply will not take up either of these matters. It is not intended by the President to go into any question more embarrassing than the one already before him, unless compelled to do so by the insistence of Japan.

It is expected, however, that the Japanese will be invited to take their case into the courts if they feel that the interests of their subjects are likely to suffer from the workings of the pending California law and that Japanese in that State are likely to be deprived of what are regarded as their rights.

There is ample precedent in American diplomatic history for the President to offer to Japan such a remedy.

There is a possibility that the reply will suggest the framing of a new treaty to take the place of the commercial convention of 1911. It was pointed out here that the present treaty by indirectness withholds from the Japanese the right to own land in this country. It is suggested that the United States may propose a new treaty in which that right is specifically withheld from American subjects in Japan as well as from the Japanese in this country. This, while not removing the cause of complaint, would show a disposition on the part of this country to put itself under the same limitations that are imposed on Japan and might help to soften the anti-American feeling there.

No Court Appeal Expected.

It is not thought by any one that the Japanese will consent to take their case before a Federal court. At the Japanese Embassy it has been made quite clear that the Japanese Government looks only to the Federal Government of the United States for a remedy of the present situation and that any offer of recourse to the courts will be met with a refusal.

Despatches from Tokyo bearing on the present situation sustain this view. The Japanese are represented as of one mind that the Government of the United States must give Japan what it demands in this issue or accept responsibility for an affront to the Government and people of the empire.

There is a strong desire on the part of the Administration to make public its answer to Japan, but courtesy due the Japanese Government requires that the note be kept secret in substance and in text except in special arrangement with Ambassador Chinda and his Government. Such an arrangement has not been made.

Steps may be taken in the next few days to arrange for the publication of the protest and the reply in Tokyo and Washington.

Admitted to Be a Crisis.

That the present situation between Japan and the United States is in the nature of a crisis in the relations between the two governments was admitted freely in Cabinet circles today. At the same time annoyance was expressed at the publicity given to certain military movements and conferences at the White House.

Objection to this publicity was frankly based on the fear that a wrong interpretation might be accepted in Japan. The Administration clearly showed a desire not to do anything or permit anything to be done which might further excite Japanese public opinion. In fact, the fear that in the attitude of the Japanese populace lies the real danger was officially admitted.

In line with this effort not to have the anti-American sentiment in Japan further aroused it was again announced today that no new orders, which might give rise to an interpretation of preparation for the worst, were being issued to either ships or troops. It was reiterated that no such orders would be issued as long as the discussions between the United States and Japan continue in their present stage.

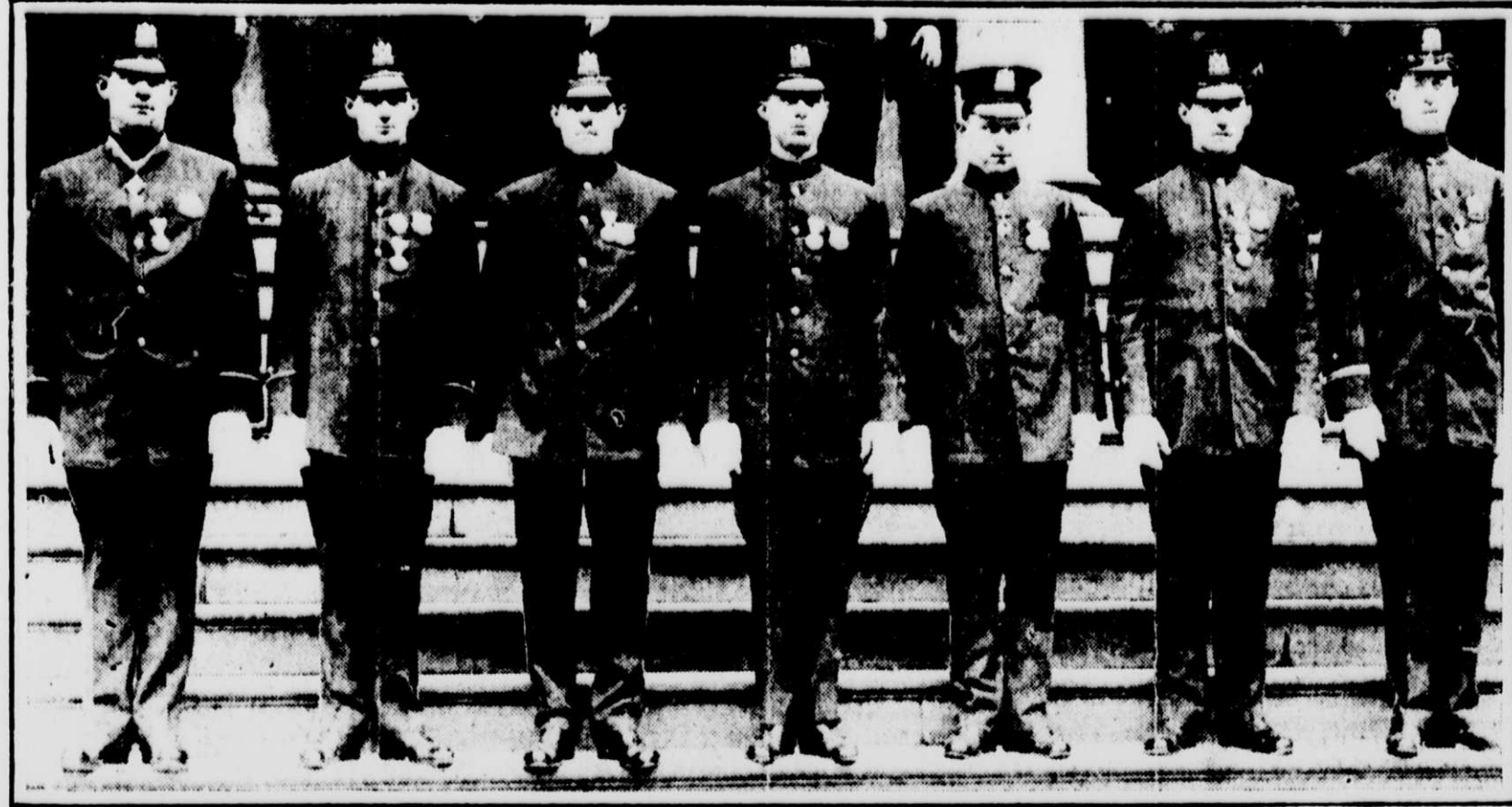
ARIZONA ALIEN BILL, SIGNED.

Bans Many Mexicans, as Well as
Asiaties.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 16. Gov. Hunt signed Arizona's new alien bill today. It prohibits any alien whether of European or Mongolian descent from coming into Arizona if it is ascertained that no such orders would be issued as long as the discussions between the United States and Japan continue in their present stage.

This not only bars Asiatics who cannot become citizens, but also a large number of wealthy Mexicans who live on the American side of the line.

HEROES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.



Left to Right—Walter J. Thornton, William J. McMillen, Patrick E. O'Connor, Peter J. Murray, John T. Sheehan, Thomas J. Lawlor, Detective Sergeant Edward M. Shelly.

MR. BRYAN TRAVELS HALF OF HIS TIME

Secretary Away From Depart-
ment 37 of 63 Working Days
Since Appointment.

SENATORS ARE GRUMBLING

Foreigners Find It Uncertain
Doing Business With a
Flitting Premier.

Washington, May 16. Secretary of State Bryan's repeated absences from his post at Washington are drawing much criticism, even from Democrats, in the national capital.

Senators who have been anxious to see the Secretary about patronage and other matters are beginning to grumble. Representatives of foreign Governments and others having business with the Department are learning the uncertainty and inconvenience of attempting to deal with a Secretary who travels.

The Secretary of State has been absent from Washington more than half the time since he assumed his duties as premier of the Cabinet.

To be exact, he has been away from the State Department thirty-seven out of the sixty-three working days. Of these thirty-seven, however, it is only fair to say that fourteen were spent in California on account of the Japanese alien law situation. It has been estimated that Mr. Bryan has traveled about 12,000 miles since accepting his portfolio.

Secretary Bryan had been in Washington only about twelve days when he started on his first trip. This journey was to celebrate his birthday in Lincoln. He stopped off going and coming. It was while Mr. Bryan was away on this trip that Huntington Wilson, Mr. Knox's Assistant Secretary of State, declined to serve any longer because he had not been consulted by President Wilson in the withdrawal of the United States from the six Power loan to China.

When Mr. Bryan returned he was at the State Department a day or two and then went to Trenton, where he addressed the Legislature.

Mr. Bryan was at his post then until April 24, when he hurried off to Sacramento.

He reached the State Department again on May 8 and after spending a few hours there hurried to Baltimore, where he spoke at a dinner given in his honor. He hurried back to Washington the same night to confer with the Japanese Ambassador the next morning. The regular Cabinet meeting was pushed ahead one hour so that he could get the 12:30 o'clock train for New York, where he was to speak before the Peace Propaganda.

May 10 saw him back in Washington again, but two days later he was again in a Pullman car bound for Harrisburg, where he made another speech. He returned to Washington for a day or two and again jumped to New York to attend a luncheon given in his honor by Samuel Untermyer and to speak at the Pan-American dinner.

In the meantime John Bassett Moore, counselor of the Department, has virtually been running the affairs of that end of the Administration. It is daily becoming more apparent that Dr. Moore is to be the man who will do the real work in the State Department. It was well known in Washington that until Mr. Moore's appearance at the State Department his affairs were in a chaotic condition. Since Dr. Moore arrived things have been moving more smoothly.

The important part that Dr. Moore is to play is indicated by his activity in the Japanese situation. It is the skillful hand of the experienced diplomat on which the Administration is relying in this emergency.

MRS. FINDLAY GETS A DIVORCE.

Former New York Woman Freed
From Ex-congressman's Power.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Mrs. L. Courtenay O'Donnell Findlay was granted an absolute divorce here today from John V. L. Findlay, son of a former Maryland Congressman.

Mrs. Findlay got the custody of their two children. There was no alimony order. It being said that there has been a settlement of property rights to the satisfaction of both. The correspondent mentioned an actress known only to the court as "Mae."

Mrs. Findlay is the only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Courtenay O'Donnell of New York.

Court Work Reviewers Named.

The Mayor appointed yesterday the following Justices and attorneys as a commission to revise the laws and procedure of the Municipal Court of the City of New York. Albert P. Jencks, Samuel Seidman, John M. Thomas, Fredrick E. Spangenberg, Edgar J. Jager, James C. Freese, Frederick C. L. Spangenberg, and MacIntosh Kellogg. Justice Jencks will be chairman.

WON'T PROTEST AGAINST PAGE.

American Federation of Labor Likely
to Hold Aloof.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The American Federation of Labor probably will not take part in the British union's protest against Walter H. Page as Ambassador to Great Britain, but admitted organizations of the federation may protest without interference of the federation according to Secretary Morrison.

Morrison said that resolutions adopted against Page by the London Trades Council followed a protest to the London council by the Allied Trades Council in New York city on grounds that Mr. Page was opposed to union labor and that his magazine was printed in a non-union shop.

"It is not the policy of the American Federation of Labor to mix in the appointment of Ministers to foreign countries," said Secretary Morrison, "and the federation itself will probably make no protest of Mr. Page's appointment." Morrison added that the federation had not been officially advised of the action of the London labor organization.

In reference to the cable dispatch from London to the effect that the protest of the London Trades Council against the appointment of Walter H. Page was due to representations from the Allied Trades Council of New York the officers of the central bodies of labor in this city said yesterday that they knew nothing of such a step. Thomas Carroll, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council of this city, said:

"While we know that Mr. Page was and is a humiliated to organized labor, we have made no representations to any body of workers in London or elsewhere protesting against his appointment. If we had intended to take such action we would have taken it here in the form of an appeal to President Wilson to cancel his appointment."

Ernest Babin, secretary of the Central Federated Union, representing 200 unions in the building and miscellaneous trades, and Roswell D. Tompkins, secretary of the New York Building Trades Council, both said that no action had been taken in the matter.

PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT, BUT NOT FOR MR. BRYAN

Presbyterians Decline to Con-
gratulate Both in the
Same Message.

ATLANTA, May 16.—A proposition to include Secretary Bryan in a message of congratulations to President Woodrow Wilson for the stand he has taken in moral and political questions was turned down by the Presbyterian Assembly today.

The motion to send the message to President Wilson was made by the Rev. J. W. Springer of Pittsburgh. It set forth "that the moderator of this assembly be instructed to take steps for sending a joint message from the moderators of this assembly, the Northern Assembly and the Southern Assembly to President Woodrow Wilson, congratulating him on the stand he has taken on the important moral and political questions of the day."

The Rev. J. A. Mahaffey requested that Secretary Bryan be included in the message, but the idea met with opposition.

"There are other secretaries who rank as high as Mr. Bryan," declared the Rev. Mr. Springer, "and we should not include the Secretary of State unless we include the others also."

Dr. Robert M. Russell, moderator of the assembly, also objected to including Mr. Bryan in the message.

Dr. Russell announced that he would confer with the moderators of the other assemblies and formulate the joint message.

WILL TRY BRICK CASE.

Greater New York Company to Plead
Wednesday on Monopoly Charge.

Violations of the Donnelly anti-trust law charged against the Greater New York Brick Company will be tried, according to a decision made yesterday by Magistrate Freschi in Harlem court. The company, which according to the allegations controls the output of the common red brick made in this State, has promised to present its officers and directors for arraignment in the new court next Wednesday, when Magistrate Freschi will be on the bench.

The case was first brought before the Magistrate last March. It was charged by Francis M. Weeks, of D. C. Weeks & Co., that the Greater New York company controlled 95 per cent of the red brick product. Mr. Weeks is said to have the backing of all its independent.

Fifty witnesses have testified and 1,000 pages of evidence have been taken. It is agreed that the testimony shall stand and be considered just as if a complaint had been entertained.

MAYOR SAYS HE WILL STICK WITH WALDO

Tells Police Heroes How "Com-
missioner and I" Routed
the Grafters.

WILL PROTECT THE FORCE

They Must Stoop Down and Let
Blows of Politicians
Land on Him.

Mayor Gaynor told seven police heroes, to whom he gave medals yesterday, that he and Commissioner Waldo will stick together and take the blows of any persons who may want to "strafe" them "over the shoulders" of the boss and the file.

The latter were warned by the Mayor to "stoop down" and avoid being struck by "petty politicians and corrupt people" who are "trying to reach" the Mayor and the Commissioner over the heads of the patrolmen.

The Mayor assured the heroes that he isn't going to allow the force to be "showed down" by ragging newspapers, scandal mongers and such like. "Neither is he going to allow any one influence him into turning off Commissioner Waldo."

The Mayor gave the credit for the recent disclosures in the police force to Commissioner Waldo, and told how he himself on becoming Mayor had "started in forthwith to spot the dishonest members of the force, especially those holding office in the force."

He did not refer to the activities of prosecutors in connection with the police force, but mentioned the fact that four or five captains and inspectors have recently been "got rid of" by means of "convictions in the courts."

Said the Mayor to the seven heroes lined up before him at City Hall:

"I dare say that many people will take little note of this event. If one of you had done something wrong, however, during the four years and pages would have been devoted to it, to the scandal of the brave and good men who make up the police force."

The Mayor declared that the police force has been "purifying itself through its head and growing steadily better year by year" until now it is "as free from corrupt men and corrupt doings as it has been during the last five years."

In giving the credit for the exposure in the Police Department to the Commissioner the Mayor said:

"It has all been forced through the Commissioner by the performance of duty against these corrupt people carrying on illegal places. It is unfortunate that every time such exposures come through the action of the Police Commissioner, he should be used for graft in the Police Department."

The policemen who got medals for bravery during 1912 were:

Walter J. Thornton of the Leonard street station, William J. McMillen of the Hamburg avenue station, Brooklyn; Thomas J. Lawlor, John T. Sheehan, Edward M. Shelly of the detective bureau and Peter J. E. Murray and Patrick E. O'Connor of the West Sixty-eighth street station.

CONVICT LAWYER DISBARRED.

Another Accused of Deceiving W. K.

and Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Herbert T. Jennings, a lawyer and former president of the defunct National Bank of Mount Vernon, who was convicted and sentenced to six years in the Atlanta penitentiary for misapplication of the funds of the bank, was disbarred by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. The petition for his disbarment said that he got \$200,000 on worthless paper from the Mount Vernon Bank and the First National Bank of Ontario, of which he was vice-president.

The Appellate Division referred complaints against two other lawyers to the official referee of the court. They are Nathan Greenbaum of 200 Broadway, who is accused of deceiving William K. and Alfred G. Vanderbilt in a transaction regarding a building they own at 132 Nassau street, and George V. Smith, who is charged with dealing dishonestly with a client in a damage suit.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania has signed a bill which requires every article that has been in cold storage for thirty days to be labelled when delivered to the consumer "wholesome cold storage food."

The cruiser Newark, built in 1889 and soon to be offered for sale by the Navy Department, has been serving as a station ship at Guantanamo.

Expressions of appreciation of the act of the United States in recognizing the Republic of China have been received from the National Assembly, the Provincial Assembly of Anhwei and from the Government of several provinces.

B. Altman & Co.

Misses' & Children's Outing Shoes

in white or tan, either high or low styles, specially constructed with very flexible, durable soles, are being shown at moderate prices.

Cameras in all sizes.

are now being shown in readiness for the outing season; also an interesting assortment of Photographic Supplies.

Motoring Outfits for Summer

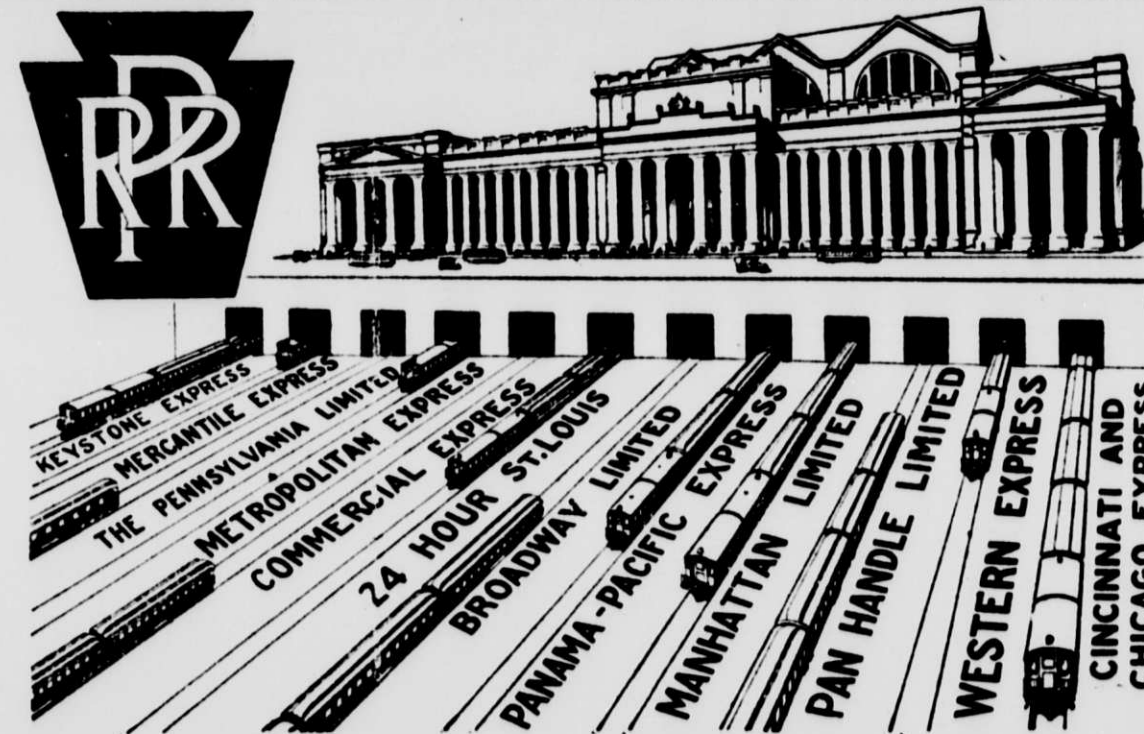
include Motor Garments for Men, Women and Children; Fitted Hampers, Suit Cases, Dressing Cases and Traveling Bags, and a large selection of Leather Articles for the Motorist's use.

Also Motor Robes, Rugs, Pillows, etc.

Special Reduction Sales

are being held of Misses' and Small Women's Tailor-made Suits, Dresses and Coats; Girls' Spring and Summer Coats, Dresses and Tailored Suits; and Boys' Suits and Reefers.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.



New and Increased Service of Western Trains

On and after May 25, 1913

For the better accommodation of its passenger traffic between the East and the West a new time table of through trains covering the Pennsylvania System will be made effective on the above date. There will be new and increased service between New York and Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis. The leaving and arriving time at all the principal cities will be adapted to the requirements and convenience of all classes of travelers and fixed to fit connections with the trans-continental systems. A wider range of choice of leaving time from New York by trains of most acceptable accommodations will be offered.

The through car service will be increased and in a number of cases expedited.

The new time table will present many advantages of completeness and satisfactory arrangement which will at once engage the attention of the traveling public. Detailed announcement of the schedules and equipment of both the new and old trains will be made before May 25.



PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

